



# LABOR CLARION

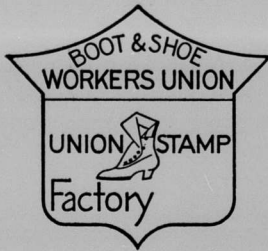
LEADING ARTICLES—July 12, 1912.

BURNS' METHODS EXPOSED.  
WEB PRESSMEN'S STRIKE.  
REMEMBER REGISTRATION.  
WHAT IS MEANT BY INFECTION.  
FREE TEXTBOOK AMENDMENTS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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## DETECTIVE BURNS' METHODS EXPOSED

The man who never overlooks an opportunity to advertise himself, even though it be necessary to besmirch the reputation of some honest man so to do, is still insinuating that there is to be an exposure of higher ups as an outgrowth of the McNamara cases, though while he was on the stand in Los Angeles he failed to divulge any evidence which could even remotely suggest such an outcome. But, it should be remembered that he is the man who said that "Private detectives, 90 per cent of them, as a class, are the worst lot of crooks and black-mailing scoundrels outside of prison," and we agree with him, and also with the distinguished gentleman in this city who, in speaking of this gentry, said: "Of course they are necessary to our peculiar civilization, but so are sewers and cesspools, and we should esteem them as they."

In the report of Attorney-General Wickersham to President Taft occurs the following:

"It is charged by the defendant and his friends that William J. Burns, who was investigating jurors for Francis J. Heney, as stated by the latter in a communication to me dated August 23, 1911, sent his agents throughout the various counties from which names of jurors had been taken for the purpose of filling the jury box, and had these proposed jurors investigated prior to the time the box was filled. It is claimed that these agents reported to Burns, and that he was able in some way to control, and did control, the selection of names that went into the jury box; that in this way the jury box was filled with names of persons predisposed to convict, to wit, democrats, populists, socialists, and republicans belonging to what is known as the Simon faction, who were antagonistic to the so-called Mitchell faction of the republican party, to which Jones and the persons prosecuted belonged and that none of the persons objectionable to Burns were selected. It is also claimed that offenses against the public land laws were of such common occurrence by reason of the lax methods employed by the Government officials, or even by their acquiescence, that very many people in that section of the country had made themselves liable to conviction and punishment under a strict interpretation of the law; and that the prosecution, through intimidation by threats of indictment and conviction, compelled witnesses both before the grand jury and petit juries to testify falsely, and that witnesses did testify falsely in the Jones and other cases. These charges have been substantially proven, particularly those relating to the filling of the jury box.

"The department has in its possession the original reports of Burns' agents to him and those assisting him regarding the names of proposed jurors, which reports were made prior to the filling of the box. Some of the comments upon these names were as follows: 'Convictor from the word go.' 'Socialist, anti-Mitchell.' 'Convictor from the word go; just read the indictment, Populist.' 'Think he is a Populist. If so, convictor. Good reliable man.' 'Convictor, Democrat, hates Hermann.' 'Hide-bound Democrat. Not apt to see any good in a Republican.' 'Would be apt to be for conviction.' 'He is apt to wish Mitchell hung. Think he would be a fair juror.' 'Would be very likely to convict any Republican politician.' 'Convictor.' 'Would convict Christ.' 'Convict Christ. Populist.' 'Convict anyone. Democrat.' Burns' favorite way of describing an unsatisfactory juror was to designate him as a 's—n of a b—h,' and lists are checked as 'S. B.' 'S. B.' etc. Attached to the Polk County list found among Burns' papers is a slip bearing the following indorsement: 'Pat McArthur Checked all on Polk County list who were good; Checked on said list for s—s of b—s.'

"In view of the high regard in which Captain Sladen and the Jury Commissioner were held and the positive statements made regarding the probity of these men, I am disposed to regard it as improbable that they really understood the nature or the extent of what was being done, but there is abundance of evidence, in my judgment, to show that the work was probably done by Burns acting in collusion with Marsh, who was Deputy Clerk at the time. It is noticeable that the positive statements of denial are chiefly in the nature of an assertion that neither Captain Sladen nor the Jury Commissioner could have been implicated in the affair. Even Burns in his first telegram does not reply directly, but says that there is no truth in the statements that Captain Sladen or Bush furnished him with the information; and Mr. Marsh's emphatic statements have been largely of a similar nature. Indeed, some of the information which Mr. Burns secured, and secured so

promptly, it would seem could not have been obtained in any other way.

"It is impracticable to go into all the details of the corroborating evidence on this point, but if there was any doubt regarding Burns' connection with the affair and what he actually accomplished it would seem to be set at rest by his own telegram in cipher to Mr. W. Scott Smith, then Secretary to Hon. E. A. Hitchcock, the then Secretary of the Interior, on August 19, 1909, the very date the jury box was filled and on which the grand jury was drawn. It reads as follows:

"Jury commissioners cleaned out old box from which trial jurors were selected and put in 600 names, every one of which was investigated before they were placed in the box. This confidential."

"In addition to this an affidavit was received on the 12th instant from C. N. McArthur, who was one of Burns' agents in the field and afterwards Speaker of the House of Representatives of Oregon. Mr. McArthur makes a complete disclosure of the whole situation which leaves no possible ground for doubt. Among other things he states that on or about July 25, 1905 (the jury box was filled August 17, 1905), Burns telephoned to him that he wished to see him in the District Attorney's office, and while there, and in the presence of Francis J. Heney, Burns handed him a typewritten list and said, as nearly as Mr. McArthur can remember: 'Here, Mac, is a list of prospective jurors from several counties. Take it, weed out the s—s of b—s who will not vote for conviction, and return it to me as soon as possible, for we are going to make up a new jury box, and we want to be sure that no man's name goes into the box unless we know that he will convict, for by G—d we are going to "get" Williamson this time, you can bet your sweet life, and we will send this whole d—d outfit to jail where they belong. We are going to "stack the cards" on them this time.' Mr. McArthur states that he became indignant and told Burns that such methods as he proposed were altogether improper and that no self-respecting man could be a party to them, and Burns replied: 'Any methods are justifiable in dealing with these s—s of b—s.' He states further that on or about September 1, 1905, he met Burns, and the latter said to him: 'Well Mac, we weeded out the s—s of b—s, at least I think we did, and we will "get" Williamson this time, and by G—d we will get the whole d—d crowd. Old Sladen kicked like h—l because my men worked the lists over before they went to the jury commissioners, but it didn't do the old s—n of a b—h any good, and the corrected lists went in anyhow.'

"There are also on file affidavits of persons who claim that they were induced through intimidation and threats to testify falsely.

"In line with these practices it is further shown that one of the defendants, with Jones, a man named Sorensen, while he was presumptively being tried by the Government, was in the active employment of Burns and received compensation from the Government under the name of George Edwards. In this way Burns kept tab on Jones and the latter relying upon Sorensen because he was a fellow defendant accepted as jurors persons to whom he would otherwise have objected.

"I need not go further in a recital of the high-handed, outrageous conduct on the part of officers of the prosecution in these cases. The Government can not properly countenance, nor is it expedient in these times of attacks upon courts and the judicial system of the United States, for it to lend its approval to any such procedure. In the light of the facts as they appear from the documents and reports before the Department, it does not seem to me that any person convicted of land frauds by a jury drawn from the box referred to had a fair and impartial trial. For this reason I feel it my duty to advise you that in my judgment Willard N. Jones should receive a full and unconditional pardon. In this connection I should say that Mr. Burns has been given the fullest opportunity to make a statement. The Pardon Attorney went to New York and interviewed him by appointment, but could not obtain a statement from him, though he informed Mr. Burns that he had with him all the documents that had been filed, and would be glad to show him every one and receive what comment he had to make. Thomas B. Neuhausen, Burns' right-hand man in the investigation, and also closely connected with Mr. Heney in the prosecution of the cases, has been given an opportunity to make a statement, the Pardon Attorney, informing him of the nature of the representations made and the documents filed and indicating the conclusions to which the documents unanswered and unexplained must lead. No reply has been received. Such statements as have been secured are of an evasive character or are directly contrary to the documentary evidence before the Department. Even Judge Gilbert has submitted an explanation of his former emphatic statement denying that the charges made could be true."



## WEB PRESSMEN'S STRIKE

Weakening in the struggle with organized labor and being forced slowly out of the field, the Chicago newspapers which have locked their pressmen out in sympathy with the Hearst papers are beginning to quarrel with the strikebreakers in their employ over the large number of papers daily returned as unsold.

Since the strike began these newspapers have been compelled to ship their returns to the paper mills in special freight trains. Every day a long procession of wagons can be seen carrying loads to the trains.

The paper mills are tremendously enjoying the strike, as they get plenty of good scrap paper in the form of returns of papers which the public refused to purchase.

Last Saturday morning eighteen carloads of these returned papers were shipped out of Chicago. The same scene, it is said, is to be witnessed daily.

The papers are to attempt to prevent this in the future by refusing to take papers back from their carriers, and have sent out letters to this effect. The letter to the carriers is one of the latest efforts to force the papers upon the public through their strikebreaking carriers. However, the public, in sympathy with the strike and strikers, refuses to be imposed upon.

This letter has resulted in considerable dissatisfaction among the carriers and a movement is on foot among them to join the strike rather than pay for papers that they are unable to dispose of to the public.

On the Fourth of July a big protest parade and mass meeting was held in Chicago by the unions of that city in the interest of the strikers. The mass meeting was attended by about 50,000 people and was addressed by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; George L. Berry, of the Printing Pressmen's Union; and L. P. Straube, of the Chicago Stereotypers' Union.

President Berry has issued a statement in which he accuses the Hearst representatives of attempted bribery. He says, in part:

"The latest move of the publishers, and especially the Hearst publications, was to further their plan of inside work by attempting to purchase members of our organization to betray our movement. This plan not only has been followed in our organization, but it has been pursued in other printing trades unions. The results have been most unsatisfactory to the Publishers' Association. The most recent move of Mr. Hearst's representatives was exerted during the sessions of our convention, held at Rogersville last week. They are so thoroughly pressed and so thoroughly beaten in the contest that they stooped to the position of attempting to buy up the night-watchman and other employees in attendance at our convention, the purpose being to secure inside information in order that they might be in a position to carry on the vicious attack upon our organization and myself personally. There was no limit to the amount of money that Mr. Hearst's representative had at his disposal to dissipate the minds of the delegates at our last convention. His activity in this direction brought about a complete expose of the false position that the Hearst newspapers have assumed when claiming to be friends of organized labor.

"Under date of June 3d, W. R. Hearst communicated with me in answer to a communication which has been published heretofore, in which he sets forth many claims of his belief in the organization of the workers. Immediately upon the issuance of this letter Mr. Hearst proceeded to print it, not only in his string of newspapers, but in many other newspapers in sympathy with him, and went further by publishing it in circular form,

distributing it to union men. Mr. Hearst in the publication of this letter did not dare to publish my answer, because it is positive proof of his utter disregard of the merit of the case and his utter disregard of fair play. In that Mr. Hearst has accepted the responsibility of the Chicago and San Francisco situations, the public should know the other side of the controversy, the side that he has denied publication in his newspapers and those under his censorship.

"I charge that Mr. Hearst's representative, A. Lawrence, locked out the members of our organization.

"I charge that Mr. Hearst and his representative, A. Lawrence, forced a reduction in the wages of our membership, which had been operative for eleven years.

"I charge that his initiating the fight against our organization was for the specific purpose of destroying the possibilities of a great number of our membership, by denying them employment, an employment which they had been receiving for eleven years.

"I charge that in the attempt to displace our members they were enforcing upon them impossible working conditions, and increasing the hazardness of our employment, a hazardness that had already injured 25 per cent of our membership employed by them, through the loss of hands, arms and limbs.

"I charge that Mr. Hearst has not to date offered to investigate the controversy, but has declined through his failure to move to meet in conference or attempt to adjust by any means the situation.

"I charge that Mr. Hearst is operating a school and is now domiciling strikebreakers in his buildings for the purpose of defeating organized labor that he refuses a conference with.

"This is no time for him to eulogize principles. It is his duty, if he believes in them, to act now."

### STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The California State Federation of Labor executive board, at its last meeting was advised that several hotels and restaurants in Bakersfield have been unionized.

After an address by the organizer of the Humane Legislation League the secretary was directed to communicate with all the central labor bodies in the State, explain the purpose of the League and urge them to form branches.

Secretary Paul Scharrenberg reported that since the last convention of the Federation a vigorous campaign was inaugurated, with the result that 76 organizations of the State had joined the Federation, increasing the membership represented in the Federation by 5400, and that now the total membership represented is approximately 61,000.

He also reported that the initiative campaign for home rule in taxation and abolition of the poll tax is not progressing as satisfactorily as was expected, because of the fact that in order to be effective those who sign an initiative petition must have registered since the last primary election.

The legislative committee reported adversely on the initiative measure started in Los Angeles, providing for an eight-hour workday, \$1 minimum wage per day and seats for employees; favorably on the initiative measure of the State Exchange Produce League.

The secretary was directed to issue on July 15th a call for the convention to be held in San Diego next October.

The sum of \$100 was donated to the California League for Home Rule in Taxation to help it in completing the initiative movement, and \$200 was voted to help the movement for the abolition of poll tax.

### REMEMBER REGISTRATION.

Women, before you can vote you must register. Should you fail to register you will neglect your opportunity to vote for the protection of the breadwinner of your family and for the safety and comfort of your home.

The eight-hour law for women will be attacked and endangered at the coming Legislature. Other measures of vital importance, particularly to labor, will come before the next session of the Legislature.

To be a voter you must be registered. To cast a strong vote, the support of thousands of voters is needed. Are you registered? Is every member in your family registered?

Beginning with July 18th, and until August 3d, you can register in the following-named district registration offices.

21st Assembly District—Sixteenth and Bryant; Fourth and Howard. 22d Assembly District—Potrero and Twenty-fourth; 1207 Railroad avenue. 23d Assembly District—Twenty-ninth and Mission; 4441 Mission. 24th Assembly District—San Jose and Ocean. 25th Assembly District—Twenty-second and Mission. 26th Assembly District—Fillmore and Page; Eighteenth and Hartford. 27th Assembly District—Masonic and Haight; Cole and Parnassus; 1221 Ninth avenue. 28th Assembly District—Sixth avenue and Clement. 29th Assembly District—Sixteenth and Mission. 30th Assembly District—Sutter and Fillmore. 31st Assembly District—Jackson and Fillmore; Union and Fillmore. 32d Assembly District—California and Polk. 33d Assembly District—Battery and Market; Broadway and Grant avenue.

For the first six days these offices will be open from 2 p. m. till 9 p. m. The last nine days these offices will be open from 10 a. m. till 10 p. m.

We need the aid of women to interest and register other women. Will you enlist yourself and others with the Humane Legislation League to carry on a systematic work of agitation for the purpose of rousing women to vote for humane legislation?

For all information call, write or phone to our headquarters, room 18, 1886 Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission; phone Market 9505.

All men and women from the ranks of labor who desire to see a strong vote cast for labor's measures in the coming Legislature, should assist the Humane Legislation League in getting women to register.

The above printed addresses of the district registration offices should be announced repeatedly in the meetings of unions.

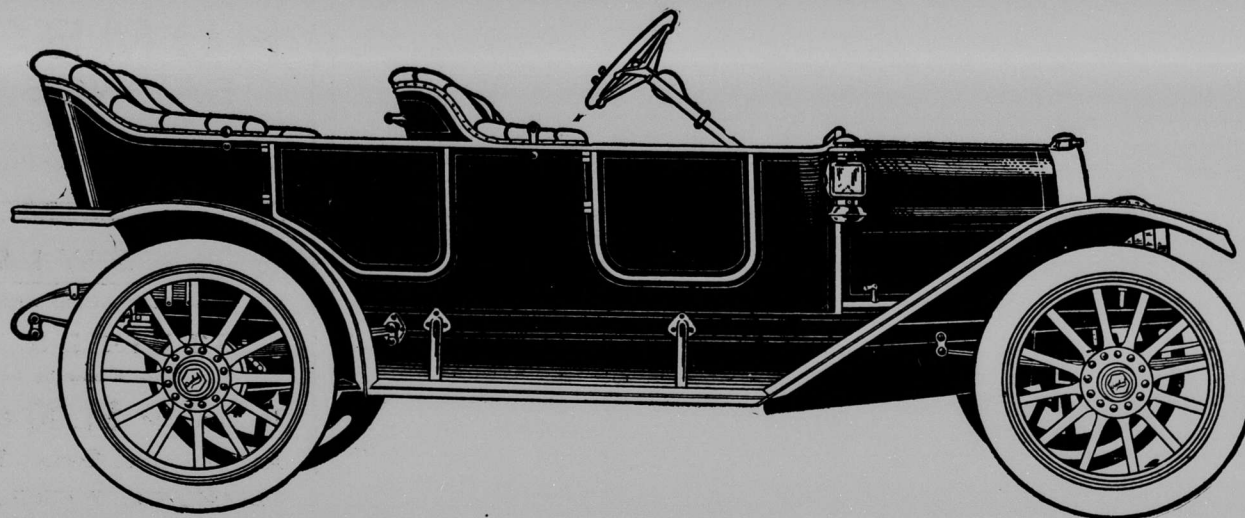
### ORPHEUM THEATER.

"The Battle Cry of Freedom," a breezy comedita which is a satire on Reno divorces, will be presented next week at the Orpheum by May Tully. The complications arise from the lodging of two Mrs. Smiths in the same room in an overcrowded hotel. The Kaufman Brothers, Jack and Phil, will amuse with their tuneful originalities. These black-face or to be strictly accurate, brown-face comedians, are among the foremost in their class. Harry Atkinson will present his monologue of nursery rhymes and his imitations of musical instruments. The act to be presented by Mr. and Mrs. Elliott next week is decidedly out of the ordinary. These two gifted artists are virtuosi on that most difficult instrument the harp. They are also vocalists of merit. Next week will conclude the engagements of Ray L. Royce in his eccentric character impersonations; The O'Meers Sisters and Co., and Honors and Le Prince. It will also be the last of "Madame Butterfly."

Friendship is the only thing in the world concerning the usefulness of which all mankind is agreed.—Cicero.



# OVERLAND TOURING CAR FREE



## TO THE UNION MEN OF SAN FRANCISCO:

In appreciation of your most liberal patronage with which you have favored this Company in the past, we are going to give away **ABSOLUTELY FREE** a splendid, big, roomy five-passenger automobile. We would like to give this Automobile to each and every one of our many friends. We have only one automobile, but we have arranged matters so that each and every one of our friends and patrons will have an equal opportunity to get it.

This contest is open to union men and women only, and all in good standing are eligible to enter. None but those holding a union card can compete for these valuable prizes.

Coupons are given free with every purchase. A \$1.00 purchase on our Liberal Credit Plan gets a coupon equal to 100 votes; a \$5.00 purchase gets a coupon equal to 500 votes; a \$25.00 purchase gets a coupon equal to 2500 votes, etc., etc. Besides, 100 votes are given **FREE** to every person, over eighteen years of age, visiting our salesroom. **EVERYONE** can call daily for these 100 **FREE** votes.

## The Party Getting the Most Votes Gets the Automobile

You should start **TODAY** by entering the name of yourself or of a friend whom you would like to see win one of these prizes. Cut out the nomination blank, fill in the name and address, and send it in **TODAY**. Then begin your vote getting by telling your friends that you have entered the contest and to save their votes for you.

### Rules of the Contest

Any person, man or woman, married or single, who is in good standing in either the San Francisco Building Trades Council or the Labor Council is eligible to compete. The contest manager has the right to reject any nomination. No employee of the Alexandra Jewelry Co. or relation of an employee is eligible to enter the contest. Any question that may arise will be determined by the contest manager and his decision will be final and conclusive. Contestants must call in person once during each week at which time they are entitled to and will receive 5000 votes.

The Alexandra Jewelry Co. reserves the right to alter any conditions pertaining to this contest if it so desires, other than reducing the prizes that are to be given away and the order in which they will be won. Contestants may nominate themselves.

All votes are limited to one week, and must be received in the Contest Department within that time.

### The Award of Prizes

The person securing the largest number of votes in the contest will be given the 30-horsepower Five-Passenger Overland Automobile fully equipped. The person securing the second largest number of votes in the contest will be given a \$250.00 Blue White Diamond Ring, and the person securing the third largest number of votes in the contest will be given the choice of a \$100.00 Blue White Diamond Ring or a \$100.00 14k. Solid Gold Watch. Besides a great many more prizes will be added for those who obtain the greatest number of votes during certain periods, etc. There are lots of surprises in store for our contestants.

### TODAY Is the Day To Begin

Begin your vote getting today. Tell all your friends that you have entered the contest, and to call at our place of business every day, if they so desire, and get a coupon, worth one hundred votes, and save them for you. These votes are given to **EVERYONE** over eighteen years of age who visits our salesroom. The prizes that are offered are extremely valuable and well worth striving hard to win. Here is an opportunity of a lifetime. **MAKE YOURSELF A CHRISTMAS PRESENT** that will be long remembered in your life. Most men who own valuable possessions, such as our prizes, worked years to acquire them. In this contest there is no problem of years to solve. It is a matter of months—a few months—only until December 24th, 1912—the day before Christmas. **You can ride in your own automobile on Christmas Day.**

### No Limit To Territory

There is absolutely no limit to where a contestant may get the votes. The unlimited territory makes it fair to everybody. It is one of the reasons why you should enter the contest at once and get all the votes possible from your friends before some other contestant beats you on your own ground. It's your own fault if you don't get the votes which your friends will be glad to give you once they know you have made a start. If you delay you will see some other enterprising person making off with what might have been yours—namely: the votes which go to win this handsome Automobile. **DON'T DELAY—START TODAY.**

Accounts opened with men and women for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, which can be paid in small weekly or monthly payments to suit your convenience.

A Diamond is the best investment you can make as they have a commercial value at all times—are easily converted into cash—continually increase in value and when purchased upon our Liberal Credit Plan, offer the ideal way of saving.

Think of the difference between a few dollars invested with us, increasing each day your prestige by wearing a beautiful Diamond, yielding day by day increased pleasure, and the dollars which you use to purchase a few moments of idle diversion or pleasure. The latter is lost forever—the dollars put to earning with us earns forever.

**Our Prices are Cash Prices.** Some people think that opening an account means paying more than the regular price. Such is not the case for we rely solely upon one's character—those who are ambitious and whose intentions are honest. Such people are as good as the cash itself; we consider them as such and therefore entitled to the lowest cash price. Another thing: if you find yourself for any reason unable to continue your payments, you have the privilege of returning your purchase, at the same time selecting any article in our entire store for the full amount you have paid in. So you see there is no possible chance for you to lose—you have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

### NOMINATION COUPON Good for 5,000 Votes

Only one nomination coupon will count for each candidate. Contestants may nominate themselves.

Contest Manager,  
Alexandra Jewelry Co.,  
763 Market Street.

Dear Sir: I hereby nominate as candidate in your Automobile Contest

Mr., Mrs. or Miss.....

Name of Local.....No.....

Residence Address .....

Signed.....  
(Name of sender)

### NOMINATION PRIZES.

**\$50.00 DIAMOND RING** for the person who sends in the name of the contestant polling the largest number of votes.

**\$25.00 DIAMOND RING** for the person who sends in the name of the contestant polling the second largest number of votes.

**\$10.00 IN GOLD** for the person who sends in the name of the contestant polling the third largest number of votes.



**DIAMONDS :: WATCHES  
JEWELRY**

Small weekly or monthly payments.  
"Wear While Paying."



**WHAT IS MEANT BY INFECTION.**

By Dr. G. R. Hubbell.

Bacteria are minute vegetable organisms which may be single or in smaller or larger aggregations thus forming colonies, each individual of which is capable of independent existence.

They may be considered according to their shape in three general classes: the cocci or spheres, the bacilli or rods, and the spirilla or curved rods.

The cocci are always round.

The bacilli are rod-shaped elongated cells whose length is from two to ten times their width, the ends being square or rounded.

The spirilla vary in form from a single comma-like curve to a spiral simulating a corkscrew.

The bacilli are the most common of all varieties. In regard to size they vary greatly. It has been estimated that one billion could easily be contained in a drop of water. In all probability the germs which produce some of the infectious diseases in which no micro-organism has been found are so small that they are invisible by the present microscope.

Bacteria multiply by cell division or fission. When a young germ has reached adult size it divides at right angles to the long axis into two. These may completely separate or remain coherent, thus chains or groups may form producing a characteristic appearance under the microscope. These cleavages in period of time vary with the germ.

The cholera spirillum has been found by Fisher to divide every twenty minutes. He calculated that 1600 billion germs would be produced in twenty-four hours by a single cholera spirillum.

When any of these micro-organisms enter the body and cause disease the process is spoken of as infection. Bacteria are always present in the environment of man or animals. They find lodgment upon the skin, in the mouth, nasal passages, the eyes, in the throat, bronchial tubes and the intestines, each locality having bacteria that are more or less definite and characteristic. Some are constant, others only transient. Some harmless, others capable of producing disease. From this it is obvious that the process of infection must depend upon other conditions than the mere presence of bacteria.

In order to cause disease, bacteria must gain entrance to the body and find conditions favorable to their own particular requirements. Some germs cause disease by rapidly multiplying and progressively invading successive areas of tissue. Others remain local, never extending beyond the point of primary inoculation, and exert their harmful influence by the production of a poison. Germs differ very much in their virulency or power to produce disease. They may become weakened from a variety of causes and are rapidly destroyed by the defensive forces of the body, however, a large number of such weak germs entering the body may so overtax the vital resistance as to finally break it down. Usually the more virulent the germs the smaller number required.

The portals through which the germs enter the body are important. Typhoid fever germs may be rubbed into a wound without producing any harmful effect. Let them be swallowed, however, and a fatal infection may follow. On the other hand, such germs as produce what is known as blood poisoning may be swallowed with impunity.

Man is normally protected from bacterial invasion by the skin and mucous membranes which act in a way as external barriers. The normal secretions of the body, as the saliva, are more or less destructive to germ life. While the blood serum and blood cells, if kept vigorous and active, will destroy a large number of invading bacteria. Should these defenses become depressed, however, from any cause, the body is rendered more susceptible and infection is liable to take place.

If infection takes place the germ may give rise to a local inflammation at the site of inoculation only; from this local lesion they may reach the blood vessels and be carried throughout the body. The condition known as septicaemia then prevails. If a number of abscesses in remote regions form as a consequence of the infection being carried to various parts of the body pyaemia is said to exist. Such a condition is due wholly or in part to the mechanical injury of the tissues by the bacteria. We find, usually, however, that infectious diseases are characterized by other symptoms which are caused by the absorption of poisons produced by the bacteria themselves. These poisons may be of the nature of a ptomaine, a chemical poison produced by the action of bacteria upon animal matter, or they may be bacterial formed by the germ and pass from it into the medium in which it is growing. These are known as toxins. If a culture medium containing such a germ—diphtheria is a good example—is filtered the fluid that passes through the filter will contain practically all the poison and the germ itself will be found to be practically free. Besides these two forms of poison produced by bacteria there is still another which acts in an opposite manner. The typhoid bacilli is here a good example. If these bacteria are cultivated upon bouillon and filtered it will be found that the culture medium contains only a small amount of the poison, while the body of the germ will be very poisonous. These poisons are known as endo-toxins. Most of the bacteria possess poisons of this class, although occasionally one gives rise to both varieties.

How do these poisons act? Some of them possess selective action upon special tissues. Thus the poison of lockjaw becomes chemically attached to the nervous system. Others attack the red corpuscles, while still others spend their energy upon the white blood corpuscles.

(Continued next week.)

**BOOKBINDERS ELECT OFFICERS.**

The Bookbinders' convention recently held at Detroit, re-elected Robert Glockling president and general organizer; James W. Dougherty, secretary-treasurer, and Harry G. Kalb, statistician, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, with offices at Indianapolis. The following were re-elected members of the executive council: Miss Mary E. Murphy, New York; Miss Annie Neary, Baltimore; Otto F. Wasem, Chicago; Thomas F. Fogarty, New York; Harry Metzger, Philadelphia, and Joseph A. Reitemier, Indianapolis. In addition to the officers and executive council members who were re-elected, the following officers and members of the executive council were elected: First vice-president, A. P. Sovey, St. Louis, who was a member of the executive council; second vice-president, Mrs. Augusta Frinke, Denver; third vice-president, Louis J. Belair, Washington, D. C.; members of the executive council, A. G. Gordan, Richmond, Va.; Thomas P. Gerrity, San Francisco, and John F. Brosnan, Brooklyn.

During the convention the matter of an old age pension was discussed, and it was decided that it should be referred to a referendum vote.

An effort was made by some adherents of Washington, D. C., to take the headquarters from Indianapolis, but the effort met defeat.

Society is composed of two great masses: those who have more dinners than appetite, and those who have more appetite than dinners.—Chamfort

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**THE DARROW TRIAL.**

The State rested in the trial of Clarence S. Darrow late Monday, and the noted Chicago lawyer, author and philanthropist, began immediately his fight against conviction on the charge of bribing a prospective juror in the McNamara dynamiting case.

Chief Counsel Rogers of the defense began the reading of a formidable array of depositions taken in Chicago several months ago to show the good reputation and the high standing of Darrow in his profession and in politics in that city and the State of Illinois, which according to the deponents had not been altered, because of the indictments returned against him in California.

In the brief period remaining of the day's session two former United States Senators, the present Mayor of Chicago, and two former Mayors of that city, a former and the present Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court testified to the standing of Darrow in his home community.

The first character deposition read was that of former United States Senator William E. Mason. He said he had known Darrow since 1888, when they had debated the tariff question. Discussing Darrow's professional life, he said, "People went to him in trouble, whether he got anything for it or not." Darrow's reputation, he said, was "the very best."

Asked upon cross-examination by Deputy District Attorney Keetch, "What do you understand by reputation?" the Senator responded: "Reputation is what men say of us. Character is what God knows about us."

Questioned as to the alleged Socialistic belief of the defendant, Senator Mason said: "I have given careful analysis to Darrow's beliefs. We are all Socialists, differing in degree. If you analyze him and his lectures, if he says it is philosophical anarchy it means that real Socialism doesn't include forceful amendment to law. He always spoke for obedience to law."

Former United States Senator Albert J. Hopkins testified to long acquaintance and high personal regard for Darrow. Like Mason, he was opposed politically to the defendant. He believed that Darrow's reputation was very good.

The testimony of Mayor Carter H. Harrison and his predecessor, Fred A. Busse, was similar to that of the former Senators, each testifying that he had known Darrow for twenty years or more. Former Mayor Hempstead Washburn paid a high tribute to the defendant.

"As a lawyer and citizen," he said, "his reputation was of the highest possible character. He had as clean and high a reputation as any man in Chicago, and his word was better than some people's bond. His reputation now is as good as it ever was."

Judge Simeon P. Shope, once Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, who was a friend of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, and the present Chief Justice of that court, Judge Orrin N. Carter, likewise testified to Darrow's good reputation.

The deposition of James Hamilton Lewis was the last one read today. Considerable merriment was caused when Attorney Rogers read the facetious comments of the witness as to the offices he had held and those to which he had aspired. The election of Judge Edward F. Dunne to the Mayoralty of Chicago in 1905 he ascribed chiefly to the campaign work of Darrow, Medill, Patterson and himself. Darrow's reputation, he said, was "good—high class."

"We seldom think alike in a good many lines of thought politically," testified Lewis, "but I admired the constant effort he made to elevate the condition of the masses of the people."

Job Harriman took the stand on Tuesday and flatly contradicted the sensational testimony of Bert H. Franklin, which seemingly involved him

in the attempt to bribe jurors in the McNamara case. He denied that he had given Darrow the \$4000, which Franklin confessed to having used to corrupt George N. Lockwood or that he had even seen Franklin or Darrow on the morning of that day.

"Did you see Bert Franklin on the morning of his arrest—November 28, 1911? Did you see him at all?" asked Rogers.

"I did not," replied Harriman.

"On the morning of November 28th did you see Darrow at all?"

"I did not."

"Did you give to Mr. Darrow in his office that day, or at any time or any place, the sum of \$4000 in currency?"

"No, sir."

Harriman testified also that he had been engaged solely in his campaign from late in October until the election of December and had taken no part in the McNamara trial, although he continued as an attorney of record for the McNamaras.

Franklin had testified early in the trial that on the morning of his arrest he had received \$4000 from Darrow, that the latter had first called up Harriman on the telephone and that shortly before receiving the money for the alleged purpose of bribing Juror Lockwood, Harriman had arrived at Darrow's office, apparently bringing the money.

**LABOR NEWS NOTES.**

It is reported by Organizer Cal Wyatt of the American Federation of Labor that a union of spinners and also a union of weavers has recently been formed at Winwaksi, Vt.

The International Union of Journeymen Horse-shoers recently held its convention in Grand Rapids, Mich. The officers for the coming term are: John T. Kane, Chicago, president; Herbert Cary and Homer Michaelson, first and second vice-presidents, respectively. Herbert Marshall was re-elected secretary-treasurer, and Rody Kenahan was elected delegate to the American Federation of Labor. The next convention will be held in Memphis, Tenn.

At Cincinnati on July 5th the monument erected to the memory of Martin Fox was unveiled at Calvary Cemetery. Martin Fox was one of the brilliant figures in the organized labor movement, and as president of the International Iron Molders' Union, he achieved a reputation for integrity and ability second to none. The ceremonies consisted of addresses by President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor; Joseph Valentine, president of the International Iron Molders' Union, and John P. Frye, editor of the "Iron Molders' Journal," together with numerous other well-known trade unionists.

After a favorable strike vote had been taken by the organizations in the operating department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, an understanding was arrived at whereby concessions were offered by the company and arbitration agreed to on matters still in dispute. It is provided that in the event of the company extending the electrification of its lines the steam railroad men affected shall hold their positions or ones paying them the same wages.

At Kalamazoo four of the biggest paper mill companies in the city have announced a voluntary increase to their employees. To all workmen receiving less than \$2.25 per day an increase of 7½ per cent has been granted; to workmen receiving over \$2.25 per day, 2½ per cent increase is given. Over 1000 men are affected.

Local unions of laundry workers in Toledo, Ohio, and Butte, Mont., have succeeded in securing agreements for the coming year for the use of the laundry workers' label, with improved conditions. Butte secured the eight-hour day.



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# LABOR CLARION

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FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1912.

God give us men; a time like this demands  
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands;

Men whom the love of office cannot kill;  
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;  
Men who possess opinions and a will;  
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;  
Men who can stand before a demagogue  
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking!

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog  
In public duty, and in private thinking—  
For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,

Their large professions and their little deeds,  
Mingle in selfish strife, lo, Freedom weeps,  
Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps.  
—J. G. H.

Justice Wright of the District of Columbia has again demonstrated in a most positive fashion that there is nothing in a name, otherwise he would be known as "Injustice Wrong" rather than Justice Wright. He is a scallawag of the worst kind.

The Harry Thaw case is just a gentle reminder of the things Carnegie's scheming can do for the country. Thaw is a product of the steel industry as manipulated by the man who robs the innocent with one hand and hands out "philanthropy" with the other. Had the employees in the steel industry received more, and Thaw less, he might not be in his present predicament.

An enigma beyond solution is the man who derives a large amount of benefit from the labor movement, yet never demands the presence of the union label on the things he purchases. The movement has many of them and some of them really believe they are union men, though in fact they are not. Such a man is like a locomotive with no steam in it. The possibilities are there, but in his present condition he is useless. He lacks the power to move himself or anything else. He needs steam and the sooner he gets it the better it will be for all of us.

One of the best illustrations of the value of constantly advertising the union label is to be found in the policy of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. This organization has built up a demand for the label which keeps thousands of members steadily employed. The large number of Eastern shoes sold in San Francisco can be attributed to this demand, and the sooner local manufacturers come to the conclusion that they can not sell their shoes to the trade unionists of this city without the label on them, and decide to put it on, the better off they will be. The number of men employed in this industry in San Francisco would be greatly augmented if all local manufacturers used the label.

## FREE TEXTBOOK AMENDMENTS

The chief end of government is to establish conditions as nearly just as possible to all the people, to give to every human being just what that person is justly entitled to.

Now, the education of the people is positively the best means of attaining that end, and anything which tends to broaden the field for education, to open up opportunities to larger numbers of the people for education, is deserving of the hearty support of all citizens. The adoption, or endorsement, by the people of the State of California of the Shanahan Constitutional Amendment which is to be submitted to the people this fall will make it possible for a larger number of children to be educated each year.

All sorts of schemes have been advanced by the School Book Trust to defeat this amendment, the latest and most vicious being the so-called teachers' amendment. Initiative petitions have been circulated to get this amendment upon the ballot at the November election, and the Shanahan Amendment has been attacked by those fathering the plan of the Book Trust, in the hope that the people will become confused or disgusted and thus leave the State in the clutches of this most vicious of all trusts, an organization which strikes at the vitals of our government by making education expensive solely to satisfy the greed of a band of mammon-worshipping publishers.

It is said that the people have not taken very kindly to the petitions being circulated by the friends of the trust, and that they are quite discouraged because of this fact. We are not in a position to know as to the truth of this, but we fondly hope that these rumors are true and that the scheme will not receive signatures enough to place it on the ballot, because if it goes on the ballot some voters are sure to be deceived by it, and thus many votes which would otherwise be sure to go for free textbooks would be diverted from their proper course.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Hyatt has denounced the substitute in no uncertain terms. He has shown how its provision for empowering local boards of education to select their own books and send the bills into the State would destroy all uniformity and play directly into the hands of the publishing ring. He has argued in his Blue Bulletin clearly and logically in support of his contention that the creation of a State Board of Education, appointed by the Governor, and authorized to name the County Superintendents who are now elected by the people, would put the educational affairs of the State in the hands of a bureaucracy. Mr. Hyatt knows whereof he speaks and the objections he has expressed to the substitute are none too strong.

This is a fight for a principle which has amply demonstrated its worth in other sections of the country. Not a single instance can be shown where the free textbook plan has been tried that the people have ever been induced to abandon it. The plan has been in successful operation in some sections for more than a century, and in these places the people are thoroughly satisfied with it.

The State of Massachusetts, the cradle of American liberty, was the first to adopt State-wide free textbooks, and the educators of that State are today its most enthusiastic advocates, as are also its people.

The city of Philadelphia, more than a hundred years ago, began furnishing textbooks free to the pupils in its schools, and still continues to do so.

Many other States and cities of the United States have been furnishing books free of cost to pupils, and in every instance they are positive in their statements as to its beneficial results.

The California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council are on record as favoring free textbooks.

One of the principal benefits of the plan is to be found in the large number of pupils who are enabled to prosecute their studies through high school because of the free books. Under the present plan of parents furnishing the books the older members of large families are frequently compelled to leave school at an early age in order that the younger members may be kept in attendance, the burden of furnishing books for all frequently becoming too heavy for the parents to bear.

The Shanahan Amendment has been subjected to careful scrutiny by both those favoring and those opposing free textbooks. It has met with unqualified approval by the friends of free books, and has provoked the stubborn opposition of the Book Trust. No other recommendation should be necessary. The Shanahan Amendment should be adopted by a very large majority.

The alleged teachers' amendment is a most vicious and infamous one and should be buried under an avalanche of votes if it secures signatures enough to gain a place on the ballot.

If education of the people is a good thing for a government such as ours, then the larger the number educated, the better. The adoption of the Shanahan Amendment will increase the number of pupils in our schools, educate a larger number of our people and produce a healthier brand of citizenship.

Don't overlook the Shanahan Amendment at election time, and don't get it confused with the so-called teachers' amendment, if both should be on the ballot. Pay attention to this yourself and warn others, so that there shall be no mistake when the time to vote arrives.



## Fluctuating Sentiments

A few syndicalists in a crowd are amusing and interesting as sources of enjoyment on occasions, but a number of them, with free range for their selfishness become a hindrance to progress, a menace to order and a colossal nuisance. We have seen both conditions prevail, therefore speak from experience.

The teamster who starts his team with a welt from his whip instead of a quiet order to go ahead generally has a brain less cultivated than the horse he whips. No man who possesses the slightest bit of feeling and is able to do a little thinking would thus unnecessarily abuse a poor, dumb brute. He ought to be given a cut or two with the whip himself.

Gompers guilty of contempt! We are led to speculate as to what condition this country would be in if all those who hold Judge Wright in supreme contempt should be jailed. We believe there would not be enough competent workers left to gather the eggs laid by our California hens. He is one of the most contemptible of creatures, this "Justice" Wright.

The House of Representatives has decided that Judge Archbald is unfit to occupy the Federal bench because of his reprehensible conduct and violation of judicial ethics. Indications are that Judge Hanford of Seattle will meet with a similar fate. Apparently the time is coming when Federal judges must be as honest and as decent as other citizens, thanks to the growth of the recall sentiment among the people.

Someone has said that if three Americans were shipwrecked and landed upon a barren island in the sea the first thing they would do would be to proceed to elect a president, a secretary and a treasurer. This is truly the day of organization. In politics, in business, in the industrial field, men find that they must co-operate in order to succeed. The man who attempts to stand alone must of necessity fail. Trade unionism furnishes the opportunity to every worker to succeed, so that if he fails to embrace the chance offered him and goes down with the flood of non-unionists to disaster he has no one to blame but himself.

Is there any institution in the world today more splendid in its ambitions and more doggedly struggling to achieve them than the labor movement? Is there any other cause calling to its aid more unselfish and loyal characters than this same labor movement? Is there any other organization more persistently and viciously misrepresented by its enemies? Is there any movement for the uplift of humanity progressing more steadily and surely? Is there any set of men less vindictive and more forgiving of their enemies than those engaged in guiding the destinies of the humble toilers?

Those persons who always insist that might makes right are simply unable to see things in their proper sequences. The reason that right and might are so frequently seen together is because right usually attracts might. Down deep in the heart of most humans is a love of justice, and because of this love right attracts them in such numbers as to place might on the side of right. There are, of course, exceptions, to this rule—just about exceptions enough to establish and prove the rule. There is always room for improvement, but little can be expected along these lines from the pessimist who always looks at things from the wrong angle.

## Wit at Random

The young man entered the State suffrage headquarters with a modest air and a bashful smile. His paper had sent him, he said, to get a "human interest" story of suffrage happenings.

"Are you, yourself, a suffragist?" asked the friendly and beaming secretary.

The young man blushed in the most embarrassed manner.

"Oh, I don't really know very much about it," he confessed, "I don't even know if any State has it yet except Iowa!"—New York "Woman Voter."

"Henry Clay Ide, our Minister to Spain," said a Washington official, "gets on well in Madrid because he has a great affection for the Spanish people."

"Mr. Ide, while no champion of the bull-fight, hates to hear the Spaniards abused for cruelty on this head."

"He tells an anecdote of a Spaniard traveling from San Sebastian to Biarritz in a first-class compartment with an American."

"'You Spaniards are a great nation,' the American said. 'But I can't understand how a nation that produced Velasquez and Valdes can stomach the savage cruelty of the bull-fight.'"

"The Spaniard rolled his black eyes at this, inhaled a great cloud of cigarette smoke, and said:

"'You have in America a number of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, I believe?'"

"'Yes.'"

"'And they do good work?'"

"'Oh, splendid work!'"

"'Now the Spaniard showed his white teeth in a smile."

"'Well, senor, such societies would be useless in my country,' he said. 'The man who would lift his hand against a little child has not been born in Spain.'"—Pittsburg "Leader."

A certain great Chicago physician and Mr. A. S. Trude, a lawyer of that city, are close friends, but one time when the physician was called as an expert witness in a case Trude was on the opposite side and had to cross-examine.

The physician had given his expert testimony. It upheld the contention of his side perfectly.

When it came to Trude's turn he glared at his friend, and, after the usual preliminary questions, began the examination:

"Doctor, you are frequently called into consultation when prominent men are ill in this community, are you not?"

"I am."

"Were you in attendance on George M. Pullman?"

"I was."

"Where is Mr. Pullman now?"

"He is dead."

"Ah, yes. And were you called in by Mr. Marshall Field?"

"I was."

"Where is Mr. Field now, may I ask?"

"He is dead."

"Indeed! And were you in attendance on Philip D. Armour?"

"I was."

"And where is Mr. Armour now?"

"He is dead."

Trude knew his friend was called in consultation in almost every big case in Chicago, and there was a malicious gleam in his eye as he named dead man after dead man and asked if the expert had attended them. After he had named about a dozen prominent citizens who had passed away he turned to the jury with a wave of his hand, as if to say: "There's your expert!" and sat down.

## Miscellaneous

### GOMPERS ON JUDGE WRIGHT.

The following statement has been issued by President Gompers concerning the case recently decided against him:

"The expected has happened. Justice Wright has held Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Morrison and myself guilty of contempt of court. He has sentenced Mr. Morrison to six months', and me to twelve months' imprisonment. When Mr. Mitchell can come to Washington he will receive his sentence."

"This decision typifies in an acute manner the contention which labor has made against the practice which has been usurped by courts of equity in dealing, not with property rights, but with personal relations—normal personal activities—a practice entirely at variance with constitutional government, with government by law. In this case the judge has acted the initiator of criminal contempt, appointed the attorneys of private litigants to prepare a complaint and prosecute it to a conclusion. The judge has heard the evidence. He then formulated his decision and executed it by imposing prison sentences."

We have contended that a court has no right in advance to enjoin or prevent publication; that any one who speaks or publishes anything which is either seditious or libelous should be made to answer before a court of law and before a jury, but the attempt in advance to prevent expression of opinion either orally or by publication is an unwarranted invasion of constitutionally guaranteed rights. That for which my associates and I have been contending was for the maintenance of the right of free speech and a free press, and for these we are contending not alone for the rights of the working people, but the right of every citizen of our country. Today it is the effort to take from us the right of free speech and free press. If that practice is once established and conceded, it means a "sacred precedent" to be invoked against any citizen. It is the establishment of a censorship by a judge acting as a chancellor in the court of equity, the establishment of personal government as against government by law, and as personal government establishes itself and advances, so in the same degree is government by law, government by the people, forced back. Justice Wright physically lives in our time, but his decision and sentences disclose a mental concept of more than two centuries ago, when the workman was either a slave or a serf. He does not realize that the workmen of today, at least in the United States, are citizens, with every guaranteed right of the Constitution, of the laws, and the normal activities of equality before the law. My associates and I have all our lives been engaged in the effort for the protection and promotion of the physical, moral, political, material and social welfare of the working people, and that means for the uplift and betterment of all our people; for the maintenance and perpetuation of the highest, the best concepts and ideals of justice and freedom; to make, in modern industry, life the better worth living; to instill the understanding of civic and social duty, as well as the attainment of a better life and a better day. If Justice Wright imagines that by imposing prison sentences upon my associates and myself he can stop human progress he has missed his point. Long after he is gone, long after he may have attempted to silence us, others will speak, others will be heard, and the principles for which we are now contending and perhaps may suffer will be established beyond peradventure.

"Information just came to me that the decision which Justice Wright rendered was completed more than a month ago, but withheld until after the close of the Chicago Republican national convention. If true, the inference is obvious."



## American Federation of Labor Letter

### Pressmen's Convention Notes.

At the recent convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union at Hale Springs, Tenn., an assessment of 25 cents per member per month was levied, to continue until September, to prosecute the fight for the universal eight-hour day. The question of increasing the international per capita tax is to be submitted to a referendum vote. It was decided to make an additional expenditure of \$60,000 for improvements and additions to the Pressmen's Home. In addition a referendum vote will be taken on a proposition to levy a 5 per cent assessment to carry on the fight that was recently inaugurated in Chicago.

### Carpenters' Movements.

General Secretary Frank Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, reports the following successful trade movements for the past week: At Rutland, Vt., a reduction in hours from 9 to 8 per day has been secured after a brief strike. At DeKalb, Ill., an increase in wages has been secured from \$3.40 to \$3.80 per day. At Michigan City, Ind., an increase in wages of 5c per hour has been granted, the minimum wage being 45c per hour, and a reduction in hours from 9 to 8 per day. At Corpus Christi, Texas, an increase in wages has been secured from \$3.20 to \$3.60 per day. At Sydney, N. S., an increase has been granted from \$2.70 to \$3.00 per day. At Peckville, Va., an increase in wages has been secured from \$2.80 to \$3.00 per day. New local unions were organized in the following cities during the month of June: Providence, R. I. (bridge carpenters); Transcona, Canada; Smithtown, N. Y.; Red Deer, Alberta, Can.; Ridgeway, Ont.; Stratford, Conn. (railroad); Reading, Mass.; Sebastian, Fla.; Grand Forks, N. D.; Iron River, Mich.; Higbee, Mo.; Indianapolis, Ind. (parquet floor layers).

### Looking Toward Amalgamation.

As reported before, there is a movement on foot in various places to amalgamate organizations in the shoe manufacturing industry, there being numerous local organizations outside the regular and recognized Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The latter organization has been hampered in its work by unions in the shoe trade not affiliated and antagonistic, but withal the Boot and Shoe Workers have steadily made advances in wages and conditions. "The Artisan," published at Holyoke, Mass., is authority for the statement that meetings have recently been held between the representatives of unions in the shoe trade with a view to "getting together" under the banner of the recognized organization, and with a prospect of final success.

### Court Nullifies Laws.

Several years ago the Massachusetts Legislature passed an act prohibiting the adoption of any system of grading the work of a weaver that would affect his pay, except in the case of imperfection. Last year an act was passed prohibiting the imposition of fines for imperfections. A case was recently taken to court against a company fining one of its employees, and the lower court returned a verdict in favor of the employee. An appeal was taken and a decision has just been handed down nullifying the law, which will permit the re-introduction of the fining system. It has not yet been decided whether an appeal will be taken, but it is likely.

### Right of Union Sustained.

A case involving the right of unions to execute their laws was taken to the courts in Tacoma, Wash., recently. A member of the local union of American Federation of Musicians began legal

proceedings to compel his reinstatement in the local union without a corresponding compliance with laws in force in the local union. The court before which the case was brought dismissed the petition, thus sustaining the local union in its position of insisting on the enforcement of its laws.

### Molders on Strike.

In three non-union foundries in Utica, N. Y., the molders have been organized and are out on strike for better conditions. In 1904 a strike occurred in these same shops, but Polish and Italian workmen took the places of the strikers and defeated the purpose of the strike. The foundries are at a complete stand-still now, and it is believed that a settlement will be reached within a short time.

### LABEL SECTION.

#### Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting, Held Wednesday, July 3, 1912.

The regular meeting of the Label Section held Wednesday evening, July 3, 1912, was called to order at 8 o'clock, ex-President F. A. O'Brien in the chair. Roll call of officers, and absentees noted. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials of E. Guth and Wm. Sam Feliz from Cigarmakers' Local No. 228 were received and delegates seated. Affiliation—Application for affiliation from Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union of California was received and accepted.

Reports of Unions—The Bakers' Union requested that we continue to demand the union label on all bread. The Retail Clerks' Union No. 432, owing to the approach of Labor Day, requests that we patronize only union stores and demand the clerks' working card.

Reports of Committees—The special committee to appear before the Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council reported progress. The Agitation Committee reported having sent out circulars to every union in the city requesting the granting of the floor to the committee whenever it appears for admission on matters relative to the union label, card and button; requesting all locals to affiliate; visited several unions on Monday and Tuesday nights last in behalf of union-made goods; that such work continue until all unions are visited.

Communications and Bills—From Neustadter Bros., about carrying in stock union-made underwear; received and filed. From Musicians' Union of San Francisco, No. 8, requesting information about affiliation with the Label Section; Secretary instructed to communicate with said local, informing them that no union can belong to the Label Section unless affiliated with the Labor Council. From Virginia City, Nev., relative to union-made goods; Secretary instructed to take the matter up.

Bills—Labor Council Hall Association, rent of hall for July, 1912, \$8; J. P. Griffin, for stamps, \$5; W. G. Desepte, for stamps, \$2; Jas. A. Barry, printing circulars, \$2.50; referred to Trustees and being reported favorably were ordered paid.

New Business—The Secretary was instructed to address a communication to the Labor Day Committee requesting that all unions in selecting Labor Day uniforms use only those bearing the union label and purchase from only union stores having union clerks, as it is especially necessary at this time more than any other that we march in the Labor Day parade with union-made garments on our backs.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned until July 17th.

Respectfully submitted,  
JAS. P. GRIFFIN, Recording Secretary.

The truly great in a man is ever the unconscious greatness.—Carlyle.



When Purchasing Shoes insist on  
Salesman showing his Union Card.

Facsimile as above.

RETAIL SHOE CLERKS,  
Local No. 410.

Demand  
Union Made  
French Bread



Made only by the  
UNION FRENCH  
BAKING CO.

MARKET 3131 PHONES M 1863; M 3121

 <b>WALTERS UNION</b> Local 30 61 TURK STREET WAITERS' UNION No. 30	<b>DEMAND THE UNION BUTTON</b>	 <b>WAITRESSES</b> Local 46 255 PACIFIC BUILDING WAITRESSES' UNION No. 46
<b>LOCAL JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD</b>		
 <b>COOKS UNION</b> Local 44 338 KEARNY STREET COOKS' UNION No. 44		
 <b>B. U.</b> Local 41 22 NINTH STREET BARTENDERS' UNION No. 41	<b>— OF — SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA J. G. ALT SECY.-TREAS. 61 TURK STREET</b>	 <b>COOKS HELPERS</b> Local 110 305 SIXTH STREET COOKS HELPERS' UNION No. 110

# Eagleson Co.

Men's Furnishing Goods

MANUFACTURERS OF

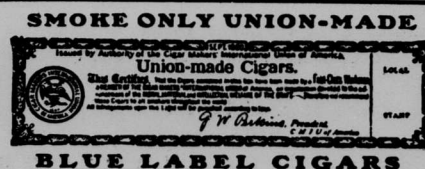
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PATRONIZE UNION LABEL HOME INDUSTRY





**THE SINGLE TAX IN A NUTSHELL.**

By Richard Caverly.

The defense now made for the system of taxing wealth values (the things made by individual labor) is that of necessity—"the public treasury must be supplied." Our contention on the contrary is, that the resources created by the people themselves (land and franchise values) should first be exhausted.

If they are found to be fully adequate to the requirements of public revenue, then no encroachments whatever need be made upon private wealth.

In other words, the distribution problem will be solved, for the community will automatically support itself upon its own "earnings," and the individuals, whether as laborers or capitalists, will retain the whole of their product.

The practical question, then, as to the adequacy of land value and franchise values combined, to furnish a sufficient revenue for government, general and local, is the only point at issue. Laying franchise values aside altogether, it may easily be demonstrated that the rent of land alone is ample for the purpose. For what is land rent but another name for what it is worth to live in any given locality? As an example of land rent in this city we'll name one of the many.

On the southwest corner of Fifth and Market street a lot 275x275 feet was leased for a period of 35 years. The highest bid for the use of this lot was \$2,835,000, the rental payable monthly—for the first five years, \$3,780 per month; for the remaining 30 years, \$7,245 per month, when the building becomes the property of the land owner.

If the business opportunities or other manifest advantages is great, this is invariably indicated by the land values being high, and vice versa.

It is estimated by many careful and conservative students of taxation that 65 per cent of the land values of the United States would amply supply all the public revenues required for local, state and national. If to this we add the possible revenues from public franchises, the adequacy of the community-created values to meet community-created needs is abundantly proved.

In presence of this fact, the alleged necessity for interfering with private rights in taxing labor products of any kind disappears.

Population creates land values; population creates the necessity for public expenditures; take the one to meet the other.

These abundant community-created values are diverted into private pockets by act of legislation, and their loss to all the people is made up by the legalized confiscation of individual-created values. Yet this is invisible to our so-called statesmen!

Men who hold land and don't use it or allow it to be cultivated, should be made to cultivate it or allow it to be cultivated by others—and the way to get action on them is to make them pay as much tax on it as the man pays who is cultivating, or using, his land.

Sub-committees from the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council are visiting several of the local unions every evening in the interest of the union label and endeavoring to create a demand for the same.

**Most people find it hard to keep  
in the house. It sure goes fast**

**Old Gilt Edge  
Whiskey**

**Rye Bourbon**

**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held on Tuesday, July 9th, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Reinstated: W. R. Hughes, J. Olsen, V. Cor-tese.

Members knowing themselves to be delinquent can avoid publication by paying amount due to Financial Secretary A. S. Morey at once.

Stewards will please examine cards and see that all members on engagements are in good standing and have paid the last quarter's dues.

Mr. Frank Borgel is in Portland acting for President Weber of the A. F. of M. during the Elks' reunion and celebration which is now being held in Portland.

Mr. Frank Peckham, one of the most popular young men in this union, and Miss Thelma Howard were married at the home of the groom's parents. 228 Downey street, on Tuesday, June 25th. The young couple were serenaded by a party of friends from this local and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The bride is a very refined and talented young lady, while the groom is most favorably known and is a young man of sterling quality and ability.

Members are requested to write the name of the engagement on the outside of the steward report envelope, and by so doing will greatly aid in checking the reports.

Arrangements have been completed for the musicians' festival and outing at Shell Mound Park, Thursday, July 18, 1912. The day's festivities will start with a monster band parade to assemble at Eighth and Market streets at 9:45 sharp. The city officials have been invited and will take part in the parade. A grand concert will be rendered at the park under the direction of Chas. Cassasa, Paul Steindorff, Alfred Arriola and D. C. Rosebrook. Members are requested to take Key Route trains.

**MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS.**

The Moving Picture Operators' Union has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, W. G. Woods; vice-president, P. Boyle; corresponding and recording secretary, Anthony L. Noriega; treasurer, W. F. Rhea; business agent, L. G. Dolliver; financial secretary, D. B. Levin; sergeant-at-arms, John Ford; executive board—Charles Sweeney, H. Lublin, N. Moynahan, William Lewis, William Osterfeldt; delegates to Labor Council—W. E. Butler and A. Werner.

**BREWERY STRIKE SETTLED.**

It is reported from Milwaukee that the strike of the building trades unions at the breweries of that city has ended in securing a satisfactory agreement. The settlement carries with it an increase in wages approximating 2½ cents per hour to most of the trades involved, while some organizations receive a greater advance. The strike was inaugurated May 21st and involved about twelve organizations.

**RAILWAY CARMEN.**

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen has contributed recently to the Illinois Central and Hariman system strikers, as well as the strikers on the M. K. & T., approximately \$7,525. Local organizations of carmen have just been organized at Fort Worth, Texas, and Humboldt, Saskatchewan, Canada. Reports coming into headquarters of the carmen indicate an increasing membership.

Truth, whose center is everywhere and its circumference nowhere, whose very existence we cannot disimagine; the soundness and health of things, against which no blow can be struck but it recoils on the striker; Truth, on whose side we always heartily are.—Emerson.

Phone Mission 7840 Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.  
GAS GIVEN 7 to 8 p. m.

**DR. W. A. COLBURN**

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16 Ozs.

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## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 5, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Steam Engineers No. 64—H. J. Mitchell, W. R. Town, W. T. Brandon, J. J. McNally, J. J. Tally, W. H. Phillips. Waiters—Hugo Ernst, John Fink, J. J. O'Brien, L. A. Francoeur, Jas. King, O. Reichel, J. G. Alt, Sam Taback, V. E. Chapman, M. P. Scott. Painters No. 19—W. F. Smith, T. Moran, J. Killinger, J. B. Gallagher, N. T. Ingram, J. B. Flemming, J. Reinfeld, S. Lind, T. C. Meagher, J. E. Force. Waitresses—Minnie Andrews, Laura Moleda, Louise La Rue, Lettie Gardner, Lena Hopper, Gussie Newbert. Millmen No. 422—E. B. Morton, A. Johannsen, C. Messer, F. Breckner, J. Eylefeld. Steam Fitters No. 509—Jos. Gallagher. Bartenders No. 41—Dan Regan, August Zimmerman, Thos. Aylward, Jas. L. Nolan, J. O'Grady, E. Ewig, Al. Condrotte. Typographical—W. E. Pitschke, vice Geo. S. Hollis. Pile Drivers No. 77—Jas. Curran, W. E. Tostevin, J. D. Barnes, D. Cameron, F. Horsman, Jas. Leahy. Sugar Workers—H. Sager, C. W. Peck. Varnishers and Polishers—L. A. Morelli, T. Kernan, O. Schulz. Stationary Firemen—A. Beaver, J. J. Reilly, S. Roe, T. Rooney. Molders—J. O. Walsh, J. I. Nolan, J. E. Dillon, W. Doorley, R. W. Burton. Cigar Makers—Henry Knobel, Robert Ricker, Charles Waldstein, E. Guth. Material Teamsters—Jos. Trumpower, vice J. J. Donohue. Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Robert Kellogg. Sign and Pictorial Painters—J. Conway, R. R. Felchlin. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Congressmen Nelson, Knowland, Stephens, Needham, Smith, and Senators N. Nelson, Works, Perkins and Sutherland, in reference to Clayton injunction limitation bill. From Attorney-General Wickersham, acknowledging receipt of resolutions in reference to the action of Judge Hanford, and stating the matter would be investigated. From Steam Engineers No. 64, protesting against the acceptance of the Carnegie donation. From Teamsters' Joint Executive Council, stating it has authorized the Hackmen's Union to withdraw its members from Godeau & Co., undertakers. From Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, stating that the matter of the bond election had been referred to the Public Utilities Committee. Minutes of the State Federation of Labor read and filed.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Milwaukee Building Trades Council, in reference to boycott on the Milwaukee breweries. From Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, containing resolutions in reference to its wage scale. From Sign Painters' Union, relative to several theatres employing non-union sign writers. From International Printing Pressmen's Union, appeal for financial assistance. From Pile Drivers No. 77, containing amendment to working rules. From Web Pressmen No. 4, requesting Council to act in reference to unions permitting their members to work on "Examiner."

Communication from State Building Trades Council, requesting that committee be appointed to act in settling question of jurisdiction between carpenters, cement workers and pile drivers. On motion the request was complied with, and chair appointed the following committee: Delegates Nolan, Gallagher and Mullen. From Typographical No. 21, stating that organization had decided to levy a fine of \$10 on any member found patronizing Jellison's cafe. Placed on file and copy ordered sent to culinary crafts.

Communication from Web Pressmen No. 4,

stating that they had decided to donate \$3.50 per month to Anti-Merger League. On motion the communication was placed on file and copy ordered sent to league.

Communication from Alexander Jewelry Company, in reference to automobile contest. After some discussion this matter was referred to the executive committee for investigation.

**Reports of Unions**—Hackmen—Reported that they were prepared to act in conjunction with chauffeurs relative to the Godeau boycott. Machinists—Have subscribed for \$3000 worth of additional bonds for new Labor Temple. Web Pressmen—Are vigorously prosecuting boycott on the S. F. "Examiner." Shoe Clerks—Will hold picnic on July 14th, and will send delegate to convention. Waiters—Still boycotting Jellison's cafe on Third street. Bakers No. 24—Will place fine of \$5 on any member found patronizing "Examiner"; requested a further demand for union label on all bread. United Laborers—Have subscribed for \$1000 additional bonds for new Labor Temple. Chauffeurs—Godeau & Co. unfair to their union. Electrical Workers No. 151—Have amalgamated with No. 633 and No. 514, and will elect delegates in the near future.

**Label Section**—Minutes read and filed.

**Executive Committee**—On the application for a boycott on the Economic Laundry Co. from the Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union, your committee recommends that the matter be left in the hands of the secretary along with the business agents of the laundry wagon drivers and laundry workers; concurred in. Reported having settled the grievance of the horseshoers against the firm of Stephen O'Grady to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Reported having in hand the investigation of the matter of policemen being detailed at the gas workers' election without said detail being requested by any of the officers of the local union, and expected to report on this matter in the near future; concurred in.

**Labor Day Committee**—Minutes of the Labor Day committee were read and filed.

**Organizing Committee**—Reported that no action was taken on the communication from the District Council of Painters relative to the organizing of carriage and automobile painters, inasmuch as there were only two members of the committee present, and the representatives of the carriage workers; representative of the District Council of Painters failed to appear.

Your committee recommends to the Council that an organizer be placed in the field for the purpose of taking up the matter of re-organizing the freight handlers and cereal workers, with the understanding that the Council pay one-half and the State Federation of Labor one-half. Moved to concur in the recommendation of the committee. Amended, that a committee of three be appointed consisting of the president and secretary of this Council, secretary of the State Federation of Labor and chairman of the organizing committee to further consider this matter. The motion adopted as amended.

Mrs. Frances Noel, organizer for the Humane Legislation League under the direction of the S. F. Labor Council, Building Trades Council and Woman's Union Label League, made her first report on the result of her work in trying to get women registered, and stated that the league was reaching the women of the labor districts through the medium of the mail. Also stated that the work so far obtained promised success for the movement inaugurated by both Councils.

Mr. O. W. Lothrop, president of the Prison Reform and Anti-Capital Punishment League of California, addressed the Council on the initiative measure providing for the abolition of capital punishment. Moved that the matter be taken out of the hands of the law and legislative committee and considered in the Council. Amended,

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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that the previous motion be laid on the table. Amendment carried.

Moved that the law and legislative committee be requested to report on the initiative measure abolishing capital punishment, at the next meeting of the Council; motion lost.

Bro. Gallagher appealed from the decision of the chair in ruling him out of order after the aye vote had been taken. The chair was sustained by a vote of 44 in favor, 31 against.

Bro. Kane apologized to the Council for language used during the heated discussion on this question.

**New Business**—Secretary reported that Bro. James Bowlan, member of the Hackmen's Union and a delegate to the Council had died on Thursday, and would be buried at 2 p. m., Saturday, July 6th. Moved that a committee of five be appointed to attend the funeral of Bro. Bowlan, and that when the Council adjourns it do so out of respect to Bro. Bowlan, and that a floral piece be sent; motion carried. The chair appointed Bros. Caverly, Kane, Gallagher, Broullet and Reguin.

Moved that the president and secretary be instructed to draft a letter of appreciation of the services of Bro. Bowlan, and forward same to the family and daily press; motion carried.

Moved that the secretary be instructed to send a letter to the affiliated unions notifying them of the boycott on the undertaking firm of Godeau & Co.; motion carried.

**Receipts**—Total receipts, \$222. **Expenses**—Total expenses, \$208.45.

Council adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

**LADIES' AUXILIARY ENTERTAINS.**

After an extended trip and a most pleasant visit to our fair city, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Straube have again returned to their happy home in Chicago. Before leaving San Francisco they, together with a merry party, were dinner guests at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Pohlmann, on Cole street. To their great surprise many of the warm friends whom they had made during their short stay among us assembled during the evening to express their good wishes and bid them "God speed" on their return. A most pleasant evening was passed in kindly expressions, wit and music, during which Mrs. Pohlmann, in well-chosen words, presented Mrs. Straube, in behalf of her many friends present, with a handsome silver card case. Mrs. Straube feelingly responded as she accepted the gift which was a complete surprise, after which Mr. Straube being called upon, entertained the guests at length in his usual able manner. At last good-byes were said, each one expressing the happy wish to meet the honored guests in our own fair city in 1915.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Straube, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Pohlmann, Mr. and Mrs. John Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Martinez, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Johnson of Los Angeles, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Billington, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. King, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffschneider, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. V. Bensen, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil, Mr. and Mrs. T. Teantruer, Mr. and Mrs. Campanium, Mr. and Mrs. Reno, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Mrs. White, Miss Sawyer, Miss Florence Billington, Miss Vivian Young, Miss Ollie Curry, Mr. Harry D. Pohlmann, Mr. Gustave F. Pohlmann Jr., Mr. Arthur F. Pohlmann, Master Theodore H. Pohlmann.

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Capital actually paid up in Cash.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	1,656,403.80
Employees' Pension Fund .....	140,109.60
Number of Depositors .....	56,609

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JULY, 1912

## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- \*Linotype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H. .... 545-547 Mission  
(52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co. .... 143 Second  
(116) Althof & Bahls. .... 330 Jackson  
(37) Altwater Printing Co. .... 2565 Mission  
(126) Arnberger & Metzler. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(211) Ashbury Heights Advance. .... 1672 Haight  
(48) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co. .... 711 Sansome  
(185) Baldwin & McKay. .... 166 Valencia  
(104) Banister & Oster. .... 516 Mission  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co. .... 1122-1124 Mission  
(16) Bartow & Co. .... 516 Mission  
(82) Baumann Printing Co. .... 120 Church  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips. .... 509-511 Howard  
(14) Ben Franklin Press. .... 138 Second  
(139) \*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. .... 340 Sansome  
(65) \*Blair-Murdoch Co. .... 68 Fremont  
(99) \*Bolte & Braden. .... 50 Main  
(196) Borgel & Downie. .... 718 Mission  
(69) Brower, Marcus. .... 346 Sansome  
(93) Brown & Power Stationery Co. .... 327 California  
(3) \*Brunt, Walter N. Co. .... 880 Mission  
(4) Buckley & Curtin. .... 739 Market  
(8) \*Bulletin. .... 767 Market  
(220) Calendar Printing Co. .... 16 Twenty-ninth  
(121) \*California Demokrat. .... 51 Third  
(176) \*California Press. .... 340 Sansome  
(11) \*Call, The. .... Third and Market  
(71) Canessa Printing Co. .... 635 Montgomery  
(90) \*Carlisle, A. & Co. .... 251-253 Bush  
(31) Chameleon Press. .... 3623 19th  
(40) \*Chronicle. .... Chronicle Building  
(39) Collins, C. J. .... 3358 Twenty-second  
(97) Commercial Art Co. .... 53 Third  
(206) Cottle Printing Co. .... 3256 Twenty-second  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal. .... 44-46 East  
(142) \*Crocker, H. S. Co. .... 230-240 Brannan  
(25) \*Daily News. .... 340 Ninth  
(157) Davis, H. L. Co. .... 25 California  
(12) Dettner Press. .... 451 Bush  
(179) \*Donaldson & Moir. .... 568 Clay  
(46) Eastman & Co. .... 220 Kearny  
(54) Elite Printing Co. .... 897 Valencia  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. .... 718 Mission  
(42) \*Examiner. .... Third and Market  
(102) Fleming & Co. .... 24-30 Main  
(215) Fletcher, E. J. .... 325 Bush  
(53) Foster & Short. .... 342 Howard  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. .... 777 Mission  
(74) Frank Printing Co. .... 1353 Post  
(203) \*Franklin Linotype Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. .... 309 Battery  
(107) Gallagher, G. C. .... 311 Battery  
(92) Garrad, Geo. P. .... 1059 Mission  
(75) Gille Co. .... 2257 Mission  
(56) \*Gilmartin & Co. .... Stevenson and Ecker  
(17) Golden State Printing Co. .... 42 Second  
(140) Goldwin Printing Co. .... 1757 Mission  
(193) Gregory, E. L. .... 245 Drumm  
(190) Griffith, E. B. .... 540 Valencia  
(5) Guedet Printing Co. .... 325 Bush  
(127) \*Halle, R. H. .... 261 Bush  
(20) Hancock Bros. .... 263 Bush  
(76) Hanhart Printing Co. .... 260 Stevenson  
(158) \*Hansen Printing Co. .... 259 Natoma  
(19) \*Hicks-Judd Co. .... 51-65 First  
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co. .... 147-151 Minna  
(150) \*International Printing Co. .... 330 Jackson  
(98) Janssen Printing Co. .... 533 Mission  
(124) Johnson & Twilley. .... 1272 Folsom  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce. .... 51 Third  
(21) Labor Clarion. .... 316 Fourteenth  
(111) Lafontaine, J. R. .... 243 Minna  
(168) \*Lanson & Lauray. .... 534 Jackson  
(227) Lasky, I. .... 1203 Fillmore  
(50) Latham & Swallow. .... 243 Front  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo. .... 641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The. .... 643 Stevenson  
(118) Livingston, L. .... 317 Front  
(108) Levison Printing Co. .... 1540 California  
(45) Liss, H. C. .... 2305 Mariposa  
(123) L'Italia Daily News. .... 118 Columbus Ave.  
(135) Lynch, J. T. .... 3388 Nineteenth  
(9) \*Mackey, E. L. & Co. .... 788 Mission  
(23) Majestic Press. .... 315 Hayes  
(175) \*Marnell & Co. .... 77 Fourth  
(95) \*Martin Linotype Co. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(216) \*Matthews, E. L. .... 2040 Polk  
(1) \*Miller & Miller. .... 619 Washington  
(68) Mitchell & Goodman, N. E. cor. Clay & Battery  
(22) Mitchell, John J. .... 516 Mission  
(58) \*Monahan, John. .... 311 Battery  
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co. .... 343 Front  
(117) Mullany, Geo. & Co. .... 2107 Howard  
(115) \*Myself-Rollins Co. .... 22 Clay  
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co. .... 445 Sacramento  
(72) McCracken Printing Co. .... 806 Laguna  
(80) McLean, A. A. .... 218 Ellis  
(55) McNeill Bros. .... 788 McAllister  
(91) McNicoll, John R. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(105) \*Neal Publishing Co. .... 66 Fremont  
(208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J. .... 330 Jackson  
(43) Nevin, C. W. .... 154 Fifth  
(66) Nobby Printing Co. .... 582 California  
(87) Norcross, Frank G. .... 1246 Castro  
(149) North Beach Record. .... 535 Montgomery Ave.  
(161) Occidental Supply Co. .... 580 Howard  
(144) Organized Labor. .... 1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. .... 423 Sacramento  
(59) Pacific Heights Printery. .... 2484 Sacramento  
(187) \*Pacific Ptg. Co. .... 88 First  
(136) Panama Press. .... 268 Market  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co. .... 753 Market  
(70) \*Phillips & Van Orden. .... 509-511 Howard  
(110) Phillips, Wm. .... 317 Front  
(60) \*Post. .... 727 Market  
(109) Primo Press. .... 67 First  
(143) Progress Printing Co. .... 228 Sixth  
(33) Reynard Press. .... 72 Second  
(64) Richmond Banner, The. .... 320 Sixth Ave

- (61) \*Recorder, The. .... 643 Stevenson  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. .... Fifteenth and Mission  
(218) Rossi, S. J. .... 517 Columbus Ave.  
(83) Samuel, Wm. .... 16 Larkin  
(30) Sanders Printing Co. .... 443 Pine  
(226) San Francisco Litho Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(145) \*S. F. Newspaper Union. .... 818 Mission  
(84) \*San Rafael Independent. .... San Rafael, Cal.  
(194) \*San Rafael Tocsin. .... San Rafael, Cal.  
(67) Sausalito News. .... Sausalito, Cal.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. .... 555-561 Folsom  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The. .... 147-151 Minna  
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(15) Simplex System Co. .... 136 Pine  
(152) South City Printing Co. .... South San Francisco  
(29) Standard Printing Co. .... 324 Clay  
(178) Starkweathers, Inc. .... 343 Front  
(27) Stern Printing Co. .... 527 Commercial  
(88) Stewart Printing Co. .... 1264 Market  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. .... 1212 Turk  
(10) \*Sunset Publishing House. .... 448-478 Fourth  
(28) \*Taylor, Nash & Taylor. .... 412 Mission  
(63) Telegraph Press. .... 66 Turk  
(86) Ten Bosch Co., The. .... 121 Second  
(163) Union Lithograph Co. .... 741 Harrison  
(177) United Presbyterian Press. .... 1074 Guerrero  
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. .... 330 Jackson  
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. .... 144-154 Second  
(35) Wale Printing Co. .... 883 Market  
(38) \*West Coast Publishing Co. .... 30 Sharon  
(106) Wilcox & Co. .... 320 First  
(34) Williams, Jos. .... 410 Fourteenth  
(44) \*Williams Printing Co. .... 348A Sansome  
(112) Wolff, Louis A. .... 64 Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H. .... 545-547 Mission  
(116) Althof & Bahls. .... 330 Jackson  
(128) Barry, Edward & Co. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(93) Brown & Power. .... 327 California  
(142) Crocker Co., H. S. .... 230-240 Brannan  
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. .... 309 Battery  
(56) Gilmartin Co. .... Ecker and Stevenson  
(233) Gee & Son, R. S. .... 523 Clay  
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(19) Hicks-Judd Co. .... 51-65 First  
(47) Hughes, E. C. .... 147-151 Minna  
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co. .... 67 First  
(108) Levison Printing Co. .... 1540 California  
(175) Marnell, William & Co. .... 77 Fourth  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. .... 251-253 Bush  
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B. .... 523-531 Clay  
(115) Myself-Rollins Co. .... 22 Clay  
(105) Neal Publishing Co. .... 66 Fremont  
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. .... 751 Market  
(110) Phillips, Wm. .... 712 Sansome  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. .... 555-561 Folsom  
(47) Slater, John A. .... 147-151 Minna  
(10) Sunset Publishing Co. .... 448-478 Fourth  
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor. .... 412 Mission  
(232) Torbet, P. .... 69 City Hall Ave.  
(132) Thumler & Rutherford. .... 117 Grant Ave.  
(163) Union Lithograph Co. .... 741 Harrison  
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. .... 330 Jackson  
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. .... 144-154 Second  
(133) Webster, Fred. .... Ecker and Stevenson

## LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (129) Britton & Rey. .... 560 Sacramento  
Galloway Litho. Co. .... 511 Howard  
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co. .... 3363 Army  
(236) Pingree & Traung Co. .... Battery and Green  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. .... Fifteenth and Mission  
(226) San Francisco Litho. Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(163) Union Lithograph Co. .... 741 Harrison

## PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press. .... 348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F. .... 330 Jackson

## PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- Bingley, L. B. .... 571 Mission  
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co. .... 140 Second  
California Photo Engraving Co. .... 141 Valencia  
Commercial Art Co. .... 53 Third  
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co. .... 509 Sansome  
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co. .... 660 Market  
Sierra Art and Engraving Co. .... 343 Front  
Sunset Publishing Co. .... 448-478 Fourth  
Western Process Eng. Co. .... 76 Second

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros. .... 138 Second

## MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency. .... 880 Mission

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe.  
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.  
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Secretary Michelson has received a communication from the East making inquiry concerning Mrs. J. J. Beebe, who lived in Sacramento in 1870. She may have been the wife of Joseph J. Beebe, who worked on the "Chronicle" in this city in the old days. Her maiden name was Anna Bliss Watson, and she would be about the age of seventy years if alive. The parties making inquiry are anxious to locate her or her heirs, as they have information of importance for them. Further information may be gained at the secretary's office.

The semi-annual meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held in Faust Hall, on Eddy street, next Sunday. Officers for the ensuing term will be elected at this meeting. The constitutional fine for non-attendance will be assessed.

Provision was made for Delegate Grassmee, who will leave shortly for the I. T. U. convention, which convenes in Cleveland during the month of August. Delegate credentials were given Tom Fennessy, foreman of the "Examiner" composing room, who will also attend the convention.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

During the past week \$460 in old age pensions were distributed from the local headquarters.

Mrs. Hawkes was made secretary of a Wilson and Marshall women's league last week.

Junior Typographical Union met Thursday night at union headquarters, 787 Market street. In future the regular meetings will be held the first Thursday evening of each month instead of twice a month as formerly.

Ralph L. Criswell, president of Los Angeles Typographical Union, has been nominated by the Socialists for Congress from the ninth district.

J. F. Weeks and F. H. Stevens left for Manila July 6th, the former to take the superintendency of the McCullough Printing office.

Will J. French, of the Industrial Accident Board, has gone to Los Angeles, where the board is to hear an accident case. He will be absent about two weeks.

Progress is being made in establishing club rooms for the athletic association, and in a short time the rooms will be open to the membership, fully equipped.

Is this, from the "Cleveland Citizen," Max Hayes' paper, a cryptographic call to the faithful Wahs: "The 'Citizen' has received from unquestionable authority, the information that a new secret oath-bound organization is to be launched during the Cleveland convention. It is a three-degree affair and will be known as the Unregenerated Order of Cave Men. The first degree will be called the Order of the Turkey, the second the Order of the Turtle, and the third is to be the Cave Men proper, the supreme body. We are told that all the written work of the order has been prepared clandestinely, that elaborate paraphernalia was manufactured surreptitiously and that the membership has been picked sub rosa. The promoters are tip-toeing about and whispering into each other's ears that the Unregenerated Cave Men will transmogrify and supplant the Wahnetas and Bitter Rooters and Purity Leaguers and Progressives and probably assimilate the whole I. T. U. and spend our money and run our affairs according to their own sweet will. The membership throughout the jurisdiction should have a care and make minute inspection of all delegates and visitors upon their return home from the Cleveland convention, for they may come back with hair on." What think you of the Lima boy's "wit"?

A meeting of the delegates-elect was held last Tuesday afternoon to map out a route to the convention city and fix a date for starting, though the question was not definitely determined.



## DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Steuart.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers—E. G. Campbell, 3445 20th.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10.30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 223 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's and Lumber Clerks' Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet Saturdays at 305 Bay.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec. treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays 343 Van Ness ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at 29 Fifth Street, Thursdays, at 11:30; Jos. W. Standish, secretary.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

## Notes in Union Life

The following deaths of unionists have been reported during the past week: Arthur B. Brooks of the laundry workers, Louis J. B. Withington of the bartenders, John Regan of the marine firemen, N. W. Smith of the bartenders, Philipp Henrich of the brewers, August R. Scheer of the teamsters.

United Laborers' Union No. 1, Tuesday evening refused the privilege of the floor to Charles Johnson who desired to speak for the Industrial Workers of the World.

The machinists of the bay counties will hold their annual picnic at Shell Mound Park Sunday.

Carpenters' Union No. 1082 has elected C. C. Campbell delegate to the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Fred Schultz and Charles Elizalda will represent Millmen's Union No. 423 at the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to be held in Washington, D. C., in September.

At the meeting of the Humane Legislation League Tuesday evening the following nominations were made: President, Frank C. McDonald; vice-president, Mary Carson; secretary-treasurer, Sarah Hagan; sergeant-at-arms, Mrs. C. Kloos, board of directors, John I. Nolan, J. W. Mullen, James French, Mrs. W. H. Urmy, Maud Younger; trustees, C. Kloos, Mrs. Will J. French and Mrs. Hannah Nolan. The election will be held on Tuesday evening, July 23d.

The Photo Engravers' Union at its last meeting voted \$25 to the Web Pressmen on strike and declared its readiness to take action in behalf of the pressmen when called upon to do so. Past President Edward R. Dunn was elected delegate to the international convention that is to meet in Denver, Colo., next September.

Local No. 149 of the Firemen's Union has elected the following officers for the current term: H. E. Sharp, president; J. Reed, vice-president; E. Hodkenson, financial secretary; J. W. Bentley, recording secretary; F. A. Moore, guide, and H. E. Zoller, sergeant-at-arms.

F. A. O'Brien has been elected by the retail shoe clerks to represent that organization in the international convention, to be held at Columbus, Ohio.

At the last meeting of Local No. 561 of the culinary crafts P. H. Weston, the retiring business agent, was given a valuable gold ring as an expression of the crafts' appreciation of the services rendered by him as the representative of the organization. While he was in office Weston doubled the membership of Local No. 561 and unionized many of the restaurants and hotels. The new agent for this local is Frank Haley.

Local No. 498 of the Butchers' Union has elected the following officers for the current term: George Meyers, president; L. Zoller, vice-president; Charles Davey, T. Arderarole and E. Diller, trustees; T. Rae, conductor, and Charles Vinelli, press correspondent.

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"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

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COMMERCIAL BLDG.

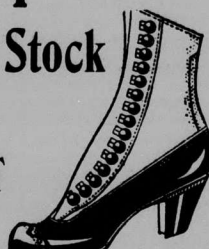
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

## OUR GREAT PURCHASE SALE IS THE TALK OF THE CITY

**\$35,000 Worth of Manufacturers Floor Stock**

 PURCHASED BY MR. B. KATSCHINSKI  
On his Eastern Trip

**To be SOLD at LESS than FACTORY COST**
**THIS SALE OFFERS**
**Wonderful Values in Men's  
Women's and Children's Shoes and  
at the Prices Quoted, it will pay you  
to Purchase a Year's Supply. Don't  
Miss This, You Can't Afford to.**

 See Our  
Great  
Window Display

**1-3 to 1-2  
SAVINGS**

## Personal and Local

K. J. Doyle of the composition roofers has been sent to Los Angeles to look after the interests of that organization in the contest for the closed shop. During the present strike the Los Angeles local has gained fifty members.

Mrs. Margaret Seaman and Miss Mae Cummings, president and business agent, respectively, of the local Garment Workers' Union, having received charters for the new locals, installed officers in a new union at Napa last Saturday night and performed a similar action at Sacramento Monday night.

The annual picnic of the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union will be held Sunday in Fairfax Park. The proceeds of the picnic are to go toward defraying the expenses of a delegate to the Columbus convention of the organization.

Dredgemen's Union No. 493 has elected the following officers: President, Thomas R. Ford; secretary, Henry Huntsman; treasurer, Edward Anderson.

All arrangements have been completed for the annual picnic and festival to be given by Musicians' Union No. 6 at Shell Mound Park on Thursday, July 18th.

Indications are that the movement started some time ago for the amalgamation of the stevedores, lumber handlers and lumber clerks' organizations will soon be consummated. If this amalgamation takes place the new organization will be the largest in the city in point of membership.

The mother of William Clinton of the Boiler Makers' Union was killed last Friday in a runaway accident in San Mateo County.

The organizing committee has reported to the Labor Council a recommendation that a local organizer be placed in the field for a short time to assist unions needing help.

President Ryan of the structural iron workers, after a visit to Los Angeles, returned to this city and addressed the local membership.

Coopers' Union No. 65 has elected Jos. Cresse, S. A. Hollis and Robt. Gough as delegates to the international convention which opens at St. Louis September 9th. The delegates have been instructed to "land the 1915 convention for San

Francisco." One of the important matters to be considered in the convention is the proposed establishment of a home for aged members.

At the current meeting of Bakers' Union No. 24, Saturday, July 13th, was set as the date for voting on amendments to the international constitution and 12 new members were initiated. The following officers were elected: President, Anton Wahl; vice-president, Max Haas; secretary-treasurer, Theo. Linquist; corresponding secretary, Emil Eisold; business agent, Jack Zamford; trustees, Wm. Brayle, Karl Hegeling and Martin Kneis; sergeant-at-arms, H. Rothmuller, C. Hueseman and Alex Muller; executive board, J. Zamford, Anton Wahl, Max Haas, Chas. Bray, Oscar Ruefle, Karl Hegeling, Theo. Linquist and Joe Roth; delegates to Labor Council, Jack Zamford, Chas. Bray, Theo. Linquist, A. Wahl, Edward Von Leo, Max Haas and L. Burmeister.

In order to prevent a reduction in wages the Building Material Teamsters' Union has decided to protest to the Board of Supervisors against the acceptance by the city of the offer of a contractor to furnish teams at a reduction of \$1 per day for each team.

The matter of interference in the election of the Gas and Water Workers' Union is being investigated by the executive committee of the Council and by the Hall Association, and when the facts are ascertained they will be reported to the Labor Council.

Nominations for officers of the Council will be made at the meeting tonight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters' Local No. 510 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators of America, has elected the following as its officers for the current term of six months: B. A. Thomas, president; C. B. Gilmore, vice-president; W. E. Eilken, secretary; W. J. Burchell, business agent; Charles Erhart, conductor; A. Kepell, Warden, and J. Conway, trustee.

The officers of Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104 were installed on the night of the last meeting, for the current term, by Past President E. J. Frisbie. Three elected applicants for membership were obligated and two members from other locals were admitted by card.

### SYSTEM FEDERATION.

Reports from all sections of the Harriman lines continue to chronicle boiler explosions, wrecks, sidetracks filled with bad order rolling stock, and accidents of all kinds.

There was quite a housecleaning in the Oakland shops last week, some seventy of the non-unionists departing for other fields.

Owing to the abuse heaped upon the non-unionists in Los Angeles shops by a foreman who arrived on the scene in a drunken condition, the foreman now occupies a bed in the hospital and one of the abused men occupies a cell in the city prison. It is claimed he used a hammer on the cranium of the intoxicated foreman.

The Elks' special from New Orleans to Los Angeles arrived there twenty hours late owing to defective engines, and the visitors were not at all pleased with the service.

Rumors are in circulation to the effect that a conference is soon to be held between railroad officials and representatives of the Federation of Federations, though these rumors have not been confirmed.

It will, however, be impossible for the Harriman lines to handle the fall business which ordinarily comes to them unless they settle the strike and get competent men to put their rolling stock in condition. The officials appreciate this fact as well as do the men now out on strike.

### STITT WILSON TO SPEAK.

J. Stitt Wilson, Socialist Mayor of Berkeley, will deliver an address at Scottish Rite Assembly Hall, corner Sutter street and Van Ness avenue, on Sunday evening, July 14th, at 8 o'clock, his subject being, "The Supreme Issue of the Presidential Campaign." The public is cordially invited.

### DEBS COMING.

Owing to the great success of the recent picnic on July 4th at Fairfax Park, the Socialists of San Francisco have decided to give a second picnic on Sunday, August 25th, at Glen Park, San Francisco.

This picnic, taking place only one week before the primaries, will be made a general campaign rally of the Socialist party of San Francisco and all the Socialist party candidates will be invited to deliver short addresses.

Unfortunately Eugene V. Debs can not be with us on that date, but already a contract has been signed with the National Campaign Committee for a Debs' lecture date for Sunday evening, September 22d, in San Francisco.

### STORY IS UNTRUE.

Inquiries have been addressed to the Railroad Commission in regard to a dispatch emanating from Sacramento to the effect that a number of local street-car employees had lost their positions "as a result of failure to pass examinations demanded by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners regarding sight and hearing." Obviously there has been some confusion, as the Railroad Commission has required no examinations of the sort mentioned, nor has it assumed jurisdiction in any degree over the qualifications of men employed by street-car companies.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. \*\*

## Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced  
by Mother Earth & Union Made